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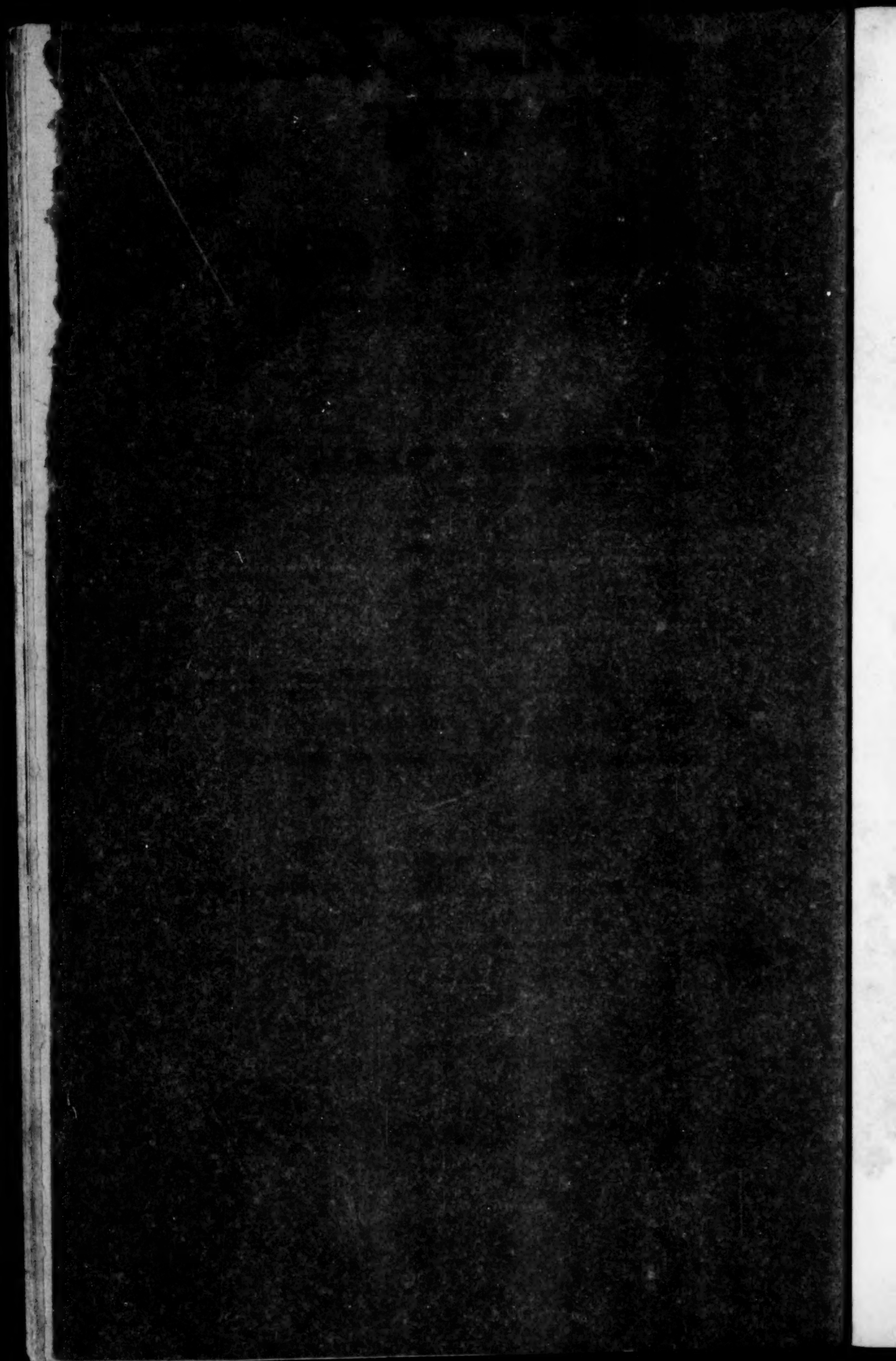
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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VOL. IV. MARCH, 1829. No. 12.

Africa.

CIVIL GEOGRAPHY.

It is one of the greatest and most useful achievements of human intellect, to seize upon those complex and extensive subjects, which to a common or uneducated mind, present nothing but confusion and incomprehensible diversity; and by means of analysis, comparison, and deduction, to reduce them to simplicity, order, and uniformity, so that the weakest may say, all this is plain and easy; so that the great ingenuity of the man, may even deprive himself of the credit of any ingenuity. It would, however, be a visionary hope, that such a result could be attained with regard to African Civil Geography. So numerous, so diversified, and so buried in oblivion, are the causes which have led to the present civil state of Africa, and so blended together and confounded, are the innumerable civil characteristics of that continent, that scarcely any thing satisfactory can be expected, except minute and particular details, which would not be at all consistent with the brevity of this article. The subject, in its very aspect, is about as comprehensible by the savage African, as by the consummate philosopher.

Africa, as it respects its civil character, may be divided into two great portions, of which the separating boundary, though somewhat fluctuating, lies at present, near the line of the Sene-

gal, Niger, and Mountains of the Moon. The Northern portion, by the incursions of the Turks, Moors, and Saracens, has been visited and overspread by a species of civilization, obscured, disgraced, and deformed, by numerous traits of more than savage barbarity. The Southern portion, though cursed with much of the influence of these marauders, is still in the possession and power of the Aborigines of the country; and the name of Kerdies is applied to them by their Northern persecutors; a name which is at once outlawed, hated, and despised. The hard hearted Mussulman, drawing from heaven the sanction of his horrible cruelties, *piously* hunts them in their villages and native wilds, and without mercy or distinction destroys them, or drags them into the miseries of oppression, and perpetual servitude. Fortunately, the profession of Islamism, saves them from the disgrace of slavery, though not from the hand of the destroyer. As followers of Mahomet, they may not be enslaved, but they may still be oppressed and subdued, and like domestic dogs, be compelled to hunt and destroy their kindred and their countrymen.

Many of the Southern nations have improved deplorably on these examples of their oppressors. Where they have embraced the Mahometan faith, the same tenets justify them, and urge them forward in the same ferocious and merciless treatment of their countrymen. Frequently uniting these tenets in a horrid alliance with ambition, avarice and revenge, and instigated by the more enlightened and cunning Northern traders, for the special purpose of maintaining the commerce in slaves, they wage war on the slightest pretences; betray their peaceful and unsuspecting neighbours into servitude; visit their defenceless huts with rapine and violence; doom their subjects and fellow-citizens, for the slightest offences, and often on suspicion, to perpetual exile, and foreign bondage; and a great portion of these numberless victims, ensnared by every device of savage ingenuity, after having endured the indignities of their situation, and the bitter parting from the endearments of home, are destined to perish, famished and exhausted, on the sands of the desert; to end an existence, protracted in misery, in the crowded and pestilential prisons of the slave ship, or in saving a rapacious crew from starvation, to be buried alive in a watery grave.

Their bones, when not covered by the winds, are formed into pavements for caravans, around the watering places, and along the way,* or strewed unseen, on the bed of the Ocean.

The name of Moors, which is used in Europe, but not in Africa, is applied chiefly to the inhabitants of the States of Barbary: These are not a single race, but derive their origin from various sources. They are a mixture of the ancient Mauritians, and Numidians; the Vandals from the North, the Saracens and Turks from the East, and the Brebers, the oldest inhabitants; who were driven back, like the ancient Britons, and now occupy the interior and mountainous parts of the country. These races, however, are so assimilated, by the mouldings of despotic power, and religious intolerance, that they can now be hardly distinguished.

In Barbary, Jews also are found in great numbers, a distinct race, and indeed, the farthest possible from an amalgamation with the other inhabitants. They are an outcast class, hated, despised, and derided, and subject to insult and persecution, with impunity. But the immense profits of trade, induce them to submit with patience to these indignities.

The inhabitable, or rather the almost uninhabitable portions of the vast space between the States of Barbary, and the productive regions of Central Africa, are occupied by the Arabs. This name is doubtless applied, not only to the descendants of those who originally came from Arabia, but to all who lead the same rude and migratory life. They dwell in moveable villages, consisting of tents, arranged in circles, like the huts of the Hottentots, and in the intermediate space, supplying their cattle with a place of security. When the means of support are exhausted, they depart for a spot where their wants can be supplied. They are governed by Sheiks and Emirs, pay homage and tribute to the Moorish sovereigns when they must, but seize upon every opportunity to act for themselves, and to indulge to the full, their predatory propensities. They consist of several races, of different names, as the Errifi, the Shelluhs, the Shouaas, the Tibboos, the Tuarics; but they doubtless have a

* A single watering place, says Major Denham, was in some cases, surrounded by more than a hundred human skeletons.

common origin, and they use different dialects of the same language. They are all bigoted Mussulmans. They are much addicted to pilfering, and in the use of fire-arms, excel all the other inhabitants of Africa.

The inhabitants of Egypt are chiefly foreigners. The Copts are the only people that derive their origin from the Egyptians, of remote antiquity, and even they, are the descendants of a confused mixture with the Persian, Grecian, Roman, and Arabian races. They dwell chiefly in upper Egypt; their numbers are small, and they are very far inferior to their ancestors. Abyssinia appears to have been peopled from Arabia, having many characteristics corresponding to those of the Jews and Arabians. Its remote parts, however, are inhabited by the primitive African race, some of whom, are still of the lowest order of savages.

In the middle countries of Africa, as might be expected, there is a mixture of the Southern Aborigines, with the various races from the North. They are ruled chiefly by Moorish Mahometan chiefs; but in some cases, the negro race appear occasionally to resume the ascendancy. Of this, Tombuctoo is said to present an instance.

Further South, Africa is filled with a population almost entirely native. Among the tribes of that part of the continent, a few profess the Mahometan faith, rendered worse, if possible, by a mixture of their own superstitions. The austere habits of a Mussulman is, however, mostly avoided. The native races are generally much devoted to pleasure, and their character is marked by carelessness and levity. "From sunset, all Africa dances." Polygamy is practised in the extreme, the number of women appropriated to an individual, being sometimes three or four thousand. But it is not attended with the same jealous seclusion which exists in most Mahometan countries. The idleness of the Turkish harems is unknown; and on the women are devolved in general, the most laborious employments. On the Southern extremity of the continent, the complexion of the population is brown, or copper-coloured; but they are no less, on that account, in a state of extreme barbarity.

The religion of the Northern half of Africa, as has been already developed, is almost entirely Mahometan. The general charac-

ter of this religion, is too well known to require a description. In Africa, it assumes its worst aspect, and fully exhibits the extreme of its cruelties. One that is not a Mussulman, usually finds himself an outlaw without a remedy; and death or bondage is continually before him. Paradise being the reward offered for deeds of cruelty, there are multitudes who are eager, in this way, to procure it. A kind of corrupt christianity prevails in Abyssinia; and relics of the Catholic faith and practice, exist in Congo, and a few other places visited by the Portuguese. The Southern natives generally are distinguished for their superstitions, above all other people in the world. Respecting the creation of man, they hold to different opinions. Some believe that he was formed by an enormous spider; others that he emerged from caves and holes in the earth. Some believe in the transmigration of souls; others in future rewards and punishments, graduated according to their own absurd notions of religious duty, received either in a hell of oblivion, or a heaven of sensuality. Death is regarded with horror. The existence of ghosts is generally credited, and the spirits of those whose crimes are unexpiated, are supposed, after death, to wander on earth.

A species of superstition called fetishism, is almost universal. Any thing that strikes the imagination of the negro, as possessed of some occult, supernatural influence, becomes his fetish, or the idol of his worship. Thus the anchor of a wrecked ship was cast on shore. An African broke a piece from it, and happened to die the same evening. It was supposed that he was the victim of its vengeance, for committing violence upon it; and the anchor was of course, afterwards worshipped as a god. The ignorant and superstitious African, adores, and consults in his difficulties, a tree, a rock, a stick of wood, a fish bone, a bit of paper, or a blade of grass, just as his fancy happens to ascribe, to either of these or other objects, a secret power over his destinies. Serpents, and lizards, and leopards, and crocodiles, are the objects of solemn public worship; and the various rites connected with this stupid devotion, are usually a mixture of folly, lewdness, and cruelty. Africans usually carry their fetishes about them, and expect assistance and protection from them, on all occasions. The virtue of a fetish is always determined by the success of its possessor. If one fetish proves insufficient to effect

the object proposed, another is selected, and another, until the right one is procured. Thus in consequence of a combined series of experiments, the delusion is never detected. Whenever the owner of a fetish performs an improper action, he carefully conceals his fetish, so that its knowledge of his guilt may not lead to punishment. The people of Benin consider the shadow of a man to be a fetish, that has a real existence, and will give an account of all his actions. Fetishes whose influence are supposed to extend over particular districts, are remarkable mountains, rocks, trees, lakes, and rivers. The fetishes most valued, are scraps of paper or parchment, with something written upon them by the Moors or Arabs, and sold by them to the poor and deluded negroes, at an extravagant price. These in general can be procured only by the chiefs of the people, who are often literally loaded with these talismans of security; and as in war they usually follow in the rear, an efficiency is ascribed to their paper gods, which is owing wholly to their customs or their cowardice.

“These superstitions,” says Malte Brun, “were merely ridiculous. Vengeance and brutality, however, gave birth to others of a horrible and atrocious nature. The prisoners of war from an adjoining tribe, were sacrificed on the tombs of those against whom they had fought. Believing in the necessary connexion between moral powers and visible objects, these barbarians were persuaded, that by devouring the bodies of their enemies, they became imbued with the courage of the deceased. Cannibalism arising from the rites of the hideous altar, and at first limited to these rites, was soon converted into a capricious taste—a demand of luxurious appetite.” They in many places suppose that death is always the effect of poison or enchantment; and the supposed author of the mischief, is immediately sold as a slave. In Ashantee, three or four thousand victims are often sacrificed at the death of one of the principal people, in order that in the other world, he may have a respectable suit of attendants.

While describing the disgusting and the horrible, which prevail so very extensively in Africa, it will not be considered amiss to notice the tribe of Giagas, which is supposed by some, still to exist somewhere in the interior. They were a horde of wandering marauders, and were properly considered, entirely as out-

laws, even in Africa. They kept up their numbers by volunteers, and by children stolen at the proper age, to be educated in all their atrocities. Their own children, to avoid necessary trouble, were destroyed. They lived entirely by robbery, and devoured the still palpitating hearts of their victims, in order to increase their courage and ferocity. Many tribes, however, particularly on the Western coast, are represented by Golberry and others, as docile, amiable and happy. Though superstitious, they are not strongly attached to their superstitions, and would readily be converted to the doctrines of the Christian faith.—The ascendancy which has been obtained over them by the disciples of Mahomet, proves the facility with which Christianity might be promulgated among their tribes.

Their judicial trials consist chiefly of some species of ordeal, among which, may be numbered, the use of fire and hot water, and the drinking of a decoction of various kinds of barks and herbs, by which, at least, the fate, if not the guilt of the individual is decided. It is supposed that those who prepare and administer the mixture, are well acquainted beforehand, with the ensuing result. Those convicted in this or any other way, even of the smallest theft, are doomed at least, to hopeless slavery.

The arts are still in their infancy. In the vicinity of the Colony of Liberia, however, the natives manufacture cotton cloths, leather and iron, and in other regions, the art of casting gold ornaments and vessels, is practised with much skill and ingenuity. In others, a rude blacksmith is regarded as a superior being; the plough is generally unknown; the palaces of kings are the huts of savages, often adorned with human skulls, and even with human heads, fresh and bloody, which constitute also the pavements in and about them; and the productions of foreign skill are viewed with all the feelings of admiration and astonishment.

The governments of Africa, both in their form and mode of administration, are exceedingly diverse, and greatly changeable. Military despotism, however, in its various forms, spreads its dark and bloody wings, over almost the whole of Africa. In the Mahometan states, a long reign and peaceful death, rarely occurs. In other places, also, the tenure of power is exceedingly precarious.

Commerce is carried on to a very considerable extent, though there is very little facility in the means of conveyance. The camel is very properly called, the ship of the African deserts. Commerce is almost wholly internal. The traders are usually formed into large companies, called caravans, varying in number, from two or three hundred, to two thousand. From Cairo, three caravans go into the interior of Africa, one to Sennaar, the other to Darfur. These two travel only once in two or three years. The other to Mourzouk, is the largest, and generally performs an annual journey. It is the medium of communication between Cairo and all the countries of interior and western Africa. From Fezzan, two great caravans go to the South, one to Bornou, and the other to Cashna. The last and greatest caravan, is that from Morocco, by the way of Acca or Tatta, to Tombuctoo.

The exports from Africa, are mostly the unwrought productions of nature. Slaves are, and ever have been, the principal articles, and do more than any thing else, to keep in existence, the commerce of Africa.



Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour on the Coast of Africa, was held on Saturday evening the 17th Jan. at the City Hall in Washington. Though the weather was quite unpleasant, the assembly was numerous and respectable, and was honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished men of our country, among whom were Chief Justice MARSHALL, the Secretary of State, and many Members from both Houses of Congress.

At seven o'clock, the President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, took the Chair, and the names of the following Delegates from Auxiliary Societies were read by the Secretary:

From the State Society of Virginia.

Chief Justice MARSHALL,

The Hon. JOHN TYLER,

The Hon. C. F. MERCER.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. H. SEYMOUR,

The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the State Society of New Hampshire.

The Hon. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Society of Lexington, Ky.

The Hon. Judge CLARKE.

From the Society of Ann Arundel County, Md.

ALEXANDER RANDALL, Esq.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Esq.

From the Society of Fredericksburg, Va.

JOHN L. MARYE, Esq.

From the Society of Petersburg, Va.

The Hon. Mr. ARCHER.

From the Society at Preston, Trumbull County, Ohio.

The Hon. Mr. WHITTLESEY, President.

From the Society at Snowhill, Md.

The Hon. Mr. WILSON.

From the Society of Crawford County, Pennsylvania.

The Hon. STEPHEN BARLOW.

From the Society at Pittsburg, Penn.

The Hon. WILLIAM MARKS,

The Hon. JOHN L. KERR.

From the Society of Albemarle County, Va.

The Hon. Mr. RIVES.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq.

WM. GREGORY, Esq.

From the Society in Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq. President,

R. DUNLOP, Esq.

GIDEON DAVIS, Esq.

From the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Hon. JACOB BURNET.

From the Society in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Hon. KENSEY JOHNS.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Board of Managers on the affairs of the Society for the past year, the progress of the Colony, its condition and prospects.

The Hon. C. F. MERCER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President and Board of Managers, for their able and successful exertions during the year, and for the report laid before this meeting, and that they be requested to print the same.

Mr. MERCER addressed the meeting, and after congratulating the President and Board on the return of the present anniversary under auspices so cheering, adverted, by way of contrast, to the earlier periods of the society, and especially, to that, when its plan was first submitted, by a resolution, asking the co-operation of the general government, to the patronage of the Legislature of Virginia. He remembered, he said, the various objections which it encountered in that body, and particularly from the speech of a gentleman, now distinguished in the councils of this nation, who, notwithstanding that he voted for the resolution, contended, that Africa was a mere sand barren; that the climate was pestilential; and that the idea of founding there, an asylum for emancipated slaves, was chimerical; that every emigrant who was transported thither, would cost, for his transportation, at least \$200: and that the sum required to plant a colony, would exhaust the resources of the greatest empire in the world. The scheme, at that day, met with but lukewarm friends or open enemies, in almost every direction. What a different spectacle now salutes the view of the patriot and the philanthropist.—The Society had already, a Colony in Africa, which, in the short space of five years from its actual commencement, had attained a strength and extent such as the first settlements of Virginia did not reach in the fourth of a century. Yet it had been planted by the efforts of a private Society, without the direct aid of any Government, and had succeeded in despite of persecution, (if the opposition of hostile sentiments could be so denominated.) It had rested, for its support, mainly on the exertions of individual zeal and benevolence: under the blessing, indeed, of that superintending Providence from which all good councils and all just thoughts proceed. From this point in its history, the friends of the Society might look back with an honest pride, and forward with the highest anticipations of complete success.—Their efforts had already received the sanction of nine of the states of this Union, and the day was fast approaching when its advocates would have no farther opposition to subdue—when but one opinion would prevail, as to the motives and the objects of the enterprise: when the slave-holder and the abolitionist would consider this Society as a middle ground, where they might unite in sentiment and action—when our Southern brethren would become convinced, said Mr. M. that the Society sought nothing more anxiously than the peace and prosperity of the slave-holding states. The time is not, we may trust, very remote, when there will exist not a district, a city or a village in our country, where the success of the American Colony of Liberia will not be hailed with joy. A place was long sought for in vain, to which the free coloured population of the United States might be trans-

ported with safety to others, and advantage to themselves: at length, such a spot has been found, where every advantage seemed to be concentrated, which the most enlightened friend of the African race could have desired. Here, that race is in every form a curse, and if the system, so long contended for by the uncompromising abolitionist could prevail, its effect would be to spread discord and devastation from one end of the Union to the other. The evil though begun in the South, would be staid by the North. But if the interests of the North and of the South, the feelings and views of the East and of the West can be united in a well-matured system of colonization, not only may the threatening prospect of future danger be avoided, but the evils, now felt and complained of, be greatly mitigated, if not wholly removed. Here Mr. M. adverted to the situation of his native state, and the condition of the free black population existing there, whom he described as a horde of miserable people—the objects of universal suspicion; subsisting by plunder; and then took occasion to refer to the condition of the same class of population in the City of Philadelphia. After complimenting that city as the pride and ornament of our country, and referring to her deserved fame, as well for the excellence of her police, as for the benevolence of her early founders, which still continued, he said, to distinguish their descendants; he added, that he had some time ago availed himself of an opportunity of devoting two days in that city to the investigation of the condition of its coloured population. One of them was a Sabbath—the other, a day of labour—and he had seen on both, scenes of squalid and hopeless misery—such as he had never witnessed in any part of the globe—neither among the wretched paupers of England, nor the wooden-shod peasantry of France. He had conversed with a very intelligent physician there, who had supplied him with facts, which, if it were proper to detail on the present occasion, would add a deep and mournful colouring to this picture. Experience had there confirmed the deductions of reason, that if we would render freedom, to the slave, a blessing; if we would confer real benefits, on the children of Africa, Colonization must go, hand in hand, with Emancipation. In endeavouring to accomplish this object, the Society would find ample employment. The pernicious influence which had been charged upon its designs, was not only foreign to them, but deprecated, by no part of the American people, more sincerely, than by the friends of the colonization of Africa by her free coloured descendants of the United States. He was happy to believe, said Mr. M., that the fears of his Southern friends were, every day, becoming more and more quieted, while a conviction was hourly strengthening at the North, that their Southern countrymen were actuated by the same spirit of benevolence with themselves. All that was needed, for a just estimate of the views of both, was to enable them to understand each other. The result would be to unite their efforts by common council. Could both parts of the Union be represented in one common assembly here, it would soon be found that the dele-

gates from every quarter of America had brought with them the same feelings. Justice would be done, at once, to the policy of the South, and to the humanity of the North.

In conclusion, Mr. M. renewed his congratulations to the President, on the prosperous advances of the African colony, which might be ascribed in part to his early and steady patronage, and the moral influence of a name deservedly dear to both continents. In offering a resolution of thanks to the Board of Managers, which he knew to be merited by their persevering zeal and ability, he desired to be regarded not as an officer of the Parent Institution, from whose councils other duties had withdrawn him, during the past year, but as a delegate of the Colonization Society of his native commonwealth, which he had the honour, on the present occasion, to represent, in common with his much revered friend, on his left, (Chief Justice Marshall,) and an absent friend, recently the Governor of that Commonwealth, (Mr. Tyler of the Senate,) whose attendance was withheld from the present meeting by ill health, and the inclemency of the season.

F. S. KEY, Esq. then rose and said,

That he felt grateful, as a member of the Board of Managers, for the approbation expressed in the resolution just passed.—He begged leave to present to the meeting, by the resolution he was about to offer, a far more worthy subject of thanks than the Board of Managers. It becomes this Society, while it expresses its regret for the loss of one to whom it is more indebted than to all the labours of all its friends, to express also its thankfulness, that he was ever given to us. The lamented Ashmun was a man raised up by Providence, fitted for, and called to the post which he had so honourably filled, and to which he gave himself as a martyr.

He did not fear to be thought an enthusiast, in saying, that clearer indications were never given that the Almighty interposes in the schemes of his creatures, than by the incidents which removed Mr. Ashmun from his humble labours here, to a continent where his name will be remembered forever. It ought to be known, that it was not the wisdom of the Board of Managers that selected for the deliverance and government of their infant Colony in Africa, the man who so faithfully and eminently performed this service. With a meek and quiet spirit he had moved among us, in his sphere of humble duties, as if unconscious himself of the energies he was afterwards to develope.

While fitting out a vessel about to sail from Baltimore, with settlers for the Colony, some apparent accident suggested the necessity of his accompanying them to Liberia, and without any appointment from the Board, or any farther design than that of seeing them restored to the land of their forefathers, and returning in the vessel, he embarked with them. His return, the state of the Colony upon his arrival, rendered impossible. It was on the brink of destruction. The former Agent had been compelled, by ill health, to leave it. The people were cut off from all communication

with the natives, who were then collecting forces to assail them, without a leader, and dispirited at the prospect of the unequal contest approaching them. He resolved to share their fate, and encouraged and prepared them for the defence they so nobly sustained. From that moment till his death, it is well known how he devoted all the powers of his mind and body, till he sacrificed health and life to the people he had saved. It is well known, how, in the varying circumstances of danger and difficulty, in which they were placed, every variety of quality and talent that could be called for, military skill and courage, political sagacity and address, were most conspicuously exhibited in this remarkable man.

Deeply did the Board and all the friends of the Society lament that he was not spared to meet them, and receive the warm tribute of thankfulness and admiration they were prepared to offer him. But his parting moments were cheered and sustained by far higher consolations. He could look back upon a life given to a great cause, to incalculable blessings which he had been made the instrument of conferring upon two Continents of people.

He has left a name to be remembered by generations to come, when those that may be more illustrious now on the pages of history, will be forgotten. To express our gratitude for the gift of such a man, and our reverence for his memory, he would offer a resolution to which all hearts would respond.

Resolved, That this Society is penetrated with the deepest regret for the loss of their invaluable Colonial Agent, J. Ashmun, Esq. and that as a tribute of respect for his worth, the Board of Managers be instructed to cause a suitable monument, with an appropriate inscription, to be erected over his grave.

Mr. Mercer proposed an addition to this resolution, which was adopted, viz.

That another monument be erected to his memory in Liberia.

WALTER JONES, Esq. moved the following:

The time having arrived when the diffusive beneficence of the plan, and the great political and moral results from the labours of this Society, are so well and so generally understood, as to dispense its founders and advocates from the necessity of dedicating their principal efforts to explain or to justify its principles or its tendencies to the great body of patriots and philanthropists in the country; it has become the more essential duty of them, who are duly impressed with the important truths unfolded by the doctrines and the experiments of this Society, to press on with untiring activity, and unquenchable ardour, to the practical accomplishment of their own theory, by all the means that sagacity and determined perseverance can render available, and not to disparage the very cause of humanity, of public good, of social and individual improvement, by making all public spirit and active virtue appear but as a dream of speculative benevolence.—

Among the most available and practicable means of establishing an adequate fund, to supply the indispensable wants of the Society, the meritorious plan suggested by Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Petersboro', New York, deserves the highest commendation. Whilst it would ensure a permanent fund for the operations of the Society, it brings the contribution of that fund within the compass of the great mass of men possessing moderate, but independent fortunes, without a sacrifice of any of the comforts or enjoyments that a well-regulated mind ought to wish or expect from the possession of worldly wealth, therefore,

Resolved, That the plan proposed by Gerrit Smith, to raise 100,000 dollars, by subscriptions of 1000 dollars, payable by instalments, in ten years, be recommended to all the real well wishers and active supporters of the Society.

In commenting upon the resolution, Mr J. contended that enough had been done to meet and to remove the various objections with which the design of the Society had had to contend. It was now time that its friends rested from their speculative labours, and turned their attention to the practical means of advancing and securing the great interests of the Colony, the happy victory of benevolence over force. By peacefully restoring to Africa that of which we had forcibly robbed her, the Society would accomplish a double benefit. It would not only remove from the trunk of the great national tree, a morbid excrescence, whose growth must only terminate in the ultimate destruction of both, but by separating it and placing it in a kindred soil, would plant a germ whose branches might overspread another continent, and bear abundant fruit in all the blessings of education, morals, freedom, and the arts. He deprecated the idea of remitting exertions which had been so successful, pressed the obligation which rested upon those who had thus given being to an infant State never to abandon its interests, or yield to any difficulties which might present themselves in consummating so noble a design. They were now called to exercise the sagacity and energy which ought to distinguish the founders of Republics.— Mr. J. referred with commendation to a scheme first proposed by Gerrit Smith, Esq. of New York, for the securing of pecuniary aid, and which consists in the pledging of a definite sum ultimately to be paid, but which is to be advanced by easy but certain instalments. This would show the Board on what they might calculate, and enable it to graduate its measures by its means.

A. RANDALL, Esq. presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Clergy of all denominations, who have taken up collections for its benefit on the Fourth of July, and that they be earnestly requested to continue their efforts in aid of this Institution.

Mr. R. made a short address on the subject of the resolution,

offering a merited tribute to those who had availed themselves of the enthusiasm produced by the recurrence of our national birth-day, and poured into the treasury of the Society a multitude of "drop-like" contributions, which, though individually of small amount, when united, formed a great and valuable stream.

The Hon. Mr. MARKS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be presented to the several Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union, for their efficient efforts, and liberal contributions to the Society during the last year.

MR. CLAY rose to perform a duty which he had hoped would have devolved on some other member of the Institution. But before he presented the resolution, which he held in his hand, he could not deny himself the gratification of offering to the presiding officer, to the Board of Managers and others here assembled, the congratulations which belong to the occasion. How different is the present triumphant position of the Society from what it was a few years ago! He recollected about twelve years ago, when some fifteen or twenty gentlemen assembled in a room, not eighteen feet square, of a tavern in this place, to consult together about this great scheme. They formed a constitution, and organized the Society. We all remember what scoffs and taunts it subsequently experienced, how the timid were alarmed, how the ignorant misconceived or misrepresented its object, and how both extremes—the partizan of perpetual slavery, and the friend of unqualified, immediate and universal emancipation, united against us. We have triumphed over all these obstacles. Prejudice has yielded, the ignorant have acquired information, and converts are daily made. The Report read this evening shows the flourishing condition of the Colony.

Among the circumstances of the past year, which are worthy of particular felicitation, are the formation of State Societies, in two neighbouring Commonwealths. One of these has been organized, in a manner calculated to make a deep impression, in a State which has always exercised, and must ever continue to exert great influence on the affairs of this Confederacy. The other has been formed in a State, her daughter, to which I belong as a citizen. In the constitution of each, some of the most eminent citizens of the respective States concurred. We may anticipate, with much confidence, the best effects from both. The past year had brought forth another most gratifying incident. Our fair countrywomen, always ready to sanction schemes of religion, humanity and benevolence, have manifested a warm approbation of that of the Colonizing Society. They have, in several instances, formed themselves into auxiliary associations, and have otherwise contributed to the promotion of the great object of this Society. Their co-operation was wanted to complete the circle of moral exertion. They are entitled to our grateful thanks. It is to propose the expression of them, in the shape of a resolution, that I have now risen.

Mr. President, said Mr. C. we have a cause inherently good. It is supported by some of the best, the most virtuous, and eminent men of our country. The Clergy, of all denominations, almost unanimously support it, and daily offer up their prayers for its success. Our fair countrywomen give us their cheering countenance and encouragement. The God of Heaven, (he believed from his very soul) is with us. Under such auspices, we cannot fail. With zeal, energy, and perseverance we shall subdue all difficulties and ultimately realize every hope.

He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Society be presented to our fair countrywomen, who contribute by their countenance, association, and their donations, to the success of the Society.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. GURLEY, rose and said,

All the members of this Society, I doubt not, have heard with peculiar gratification, of the establishment during the year, of State Societies in Virginia and Kentucky. The influence of these states, on the great question presented to this Union, by the Society, cannot fail to be felt to the extremities of our land, and must conduce most powerfully to the success of the cause which we have assembled to advance. The resolution which I intend to submit, recommends that the system of organization already partially adopted, should be extended throughout the United States, nor can it fail, if thus extended, to affect the State Legislatures and the nation at large; it proposes the formation of a State Society auxiliary to the Parent Institution, with subordinate associations in the counties or towns of the several states, in every state of the Union. Such a system, I can say with confidence, has long been regarded by the whole Board of Managers, as of vast importance, well suited to produce those triumphant results which are cherished, as objects of hope, at least, by all the friends of this Institution. A resolution similar to that which I hold in my hand, was adopted at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, and I trust we shall continue to recommend the plan until it shall be universally adopted. I trust we shall repeat our expressions of opinion on this subject, until a moral and christian influence in favour of this Society, has reached every heart in our country; until we have not one, but many flourishing Colonies on the African coast, from which shall emanate the pure and benign lights of Science and Religion to cheer and to regenerate a land long injured, and long involved in darkness and crime. Providence has favoured us, nor does the history of Colonization furnish a parallel to our success. Our friends are able and numerous, and from the most remote parts of this Union, do they look with interest to our proceedings to-night. But we see only the dawning of the day. Let this animate us: for the light now faint, gives promise of noonday brightness. I hope this resolution will be adopted, and that from the efforts of this Society the present year, we shall witness the happiest and the best results.

Mr. GURLEY then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Institution has heard with great gratification, of the establishment of State Colonization Societies in Virginia and Kentucky, and that the experience of another year has confirmed it in the opinion, that the formation of similar Societies, throughout the Union, with subordinate associations in the several counties or towns of each State, is highly important, and deserves the serious attention of all the friends of the Society.

Rev. Mr. HAWLEY moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society will cherish a sincere and respectful regard for the memory of Dr. William Thornton, late a valuable member of the Board of Managers.

Rev. Dr. LAURIE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society are deeply sensible of its obligations to Richard Smith, Esq. their Treasurer, for his able and gratuitous services during the year.

It is with great pleasure, said Dr. Laurie, the Rev. mover, that I rise to offer a resolution embracing a vote of thanks to the Treasurer of this Society. The benefits resulting from the judicious and efficient labours of the Treasurer, he remarked, had been peculiarly felt, and were highly prized by the Board of Managers, and by those more immediately connected with him in his official character. Often in cases of depression and perplexity have they been relieved by his counsel, and by his energy. Nor ought it to be unnoticed that his invaluable services have been rendered without fee or reward, other than that which springs from the consciousness of being instrumental in planting on the shores of Africa, a Colony, where the blessings of civil and religious liberty are already enjoyed, and from whence it is confidently hoped light and life and gladness shall be diffused through all the regions of that vast continent.

The Hon. Mr. STORRS then said,

That he was grateful to be able to assure the meeting that the objects of the Society had begun to excite much interest in parts of the Union which were exempt from the evils incident to that personal relation which was yet recognized in many of the States. The Society would find sure evidence of this feeling, in the generous offer made by Mr. Gerrit Smith, alluded to in the Report of the Board of Managers. Mr. S. said that he resided near Mr. Smith, and spoke in high terms of his public spirit, his purity of life, exemplary piety and benevolence.

Mr. S. said that when the Society was first instituted, he was one of those who doubted its success, and believed its objects to be unattainable. So great did the undertaking then appear to be, and so chimerical had it been generally considered, that few thought it worth the trouble of very close

examination. He was one of that great mass who had reflected very little on the subject, and it was perhaps, not too much to say, that the objects of the Society were not, for some time after its formation, fully and fairly understood. He was satisfied from the success which had thus far followed its exertions, that the colonization of the free black population of the Union on the coast of Africa, was practicable. So far as what had been done already, was to be considered in the light of an experiment; it had been eminently successful, and promised to realize all which its sanguine supporters had hoped for. The Report which had been read, showed that the Colony had prospered as highly during the time since it was founded, as the first settlement of New England, so far as any physical obstacles to its progress were to be overcome. It may have, perhaps, superior natural advantages. The state of the world, too, was more favorable now to such an enterprise. It was, he continued, due to candor to say, that he was convinced that it was deserving of more general support than it had received, and hoped that the efforts of its patrons would meet with general encouragement to perseverance.

Mr. S. expressed the belief that there had been some misunderstanding between different parts of the Union, in respect to the views of each other on the subject of the condition and emancipation of the coloured population in the States. He was quite sure that in the Northern States, there was no opinion generally prevailing, that immediate, absolute, and universal emancipation was desirable. There might be, said Mr. S. some who are actuated by pure motives and benevolent views, who considered it practicable; but he might say with confidence, that very few, if any, believed that it would be truly humane or expedient to turn loose upon the community more than a million of persons, totally destitute of the means of subsistence, and altogether unprepared in every moral point of view, to enjoy or estimate their new privileges. Such a cotemporaneous emancipation of the coloured population of the Southern States could only bring a common calamity on all the states, and the most severe misery on those who were to be thus thrown upon society, under the most abject, helpless and deplorable circumstances. He might say, however, and he trusted that there was no part of the Union where such a sentiment was not favorably entertained, that every truly philanthropic man and every friend of our common country, looked forward in the confident hope that the period would arrive, when, at some future day, that great work should be ultimately accomplished. It was to be treated, however, by all, as a work of time and prudence, and not of mere feeling. He believed that causes were in operation, and daily developing their influence, that were calculated to convince those most directly and most deeply concerned in that subject, that it was a question which invited their careful and early examination. Desirable as such an event might be to any, it was false humanity to disperse such a number of our fellow beings, of all ages and both sexes, through the coun-

try, to perish for want, to fill up the jails and penitentiaries, or to sink to the lowest and basest degrees of vice and crime. The success of such a policy could only end in their final extirpation. Still the question of emancipation could not in the nature of things be long avoided, and must be met at last. He thought that two points might be affirmed in reference to it, which none could deny—that it was impracticable to collect this people together at any future time, on this continent, at any place or under circumstances that would ensure their happiness, and that even under any plan, which had in view the only practicable result—gradual emancipation—the first steps to be taken were those preparative measures which only could render their emancipation a blessing at all. No stronger motive could be addressed to the human heart, than that which the measures of the Society held out, to enable them to estimate the value of freedom. Instead of being turned out upon the world, without the means of support, and without hope, the emancipated are offered an asylum, where with the first enjoyment of liberty, they may rationally know its value and realize its blessings. Under the patronage and protection afforded to them in the Colony, every inducement is presented to persuade them to feel that their happiness is in their own power. They cannot fail to find in the equality of their condition, and the sure rewards of industry, the greatest encouragements to perseverance in their exertions. The acquisition and enjoyment of separate property for themselves and their families, and the rules of descent must there set in motion those principles of action in the human heart, which lay at the foundations of social happiness, and all well-regulated human government. To this are added the blessings of education and religious instruction. Why, Mr. President, said Mr. S. should we doubt that the African is susceptible of the highest degrees of moral and social improvement? We do wrong to human nature in every situation of life, to judge of its capacity unfavorably, merely because we find that despotism and paganism degrade and debase the human character. This Colony, too, planted by you on the shores of Africa, is a Christian Colony, and its growth is strengthened under the moral influences of our religion. If liberty is power in the social state—and if knowledge is power—so too, above both, is Christianity power. Mr. S. then referred to facts stated in the Annual Report, from which he drew the conclusion that the state of the Colony was prosperous beyond what could have been expected at so early a period, and that the operation of its moral as well as political institutions promised to realize the hopes of its founders and patrons. He thought that the benevolent and patriotic would find in the actual experience of its success hitherto, a pledge on which they could rely, that their final hopes should be realized, in respect to our own country. The plan of the Board of Managers had thus far proceeded under most discouraging circumstances from its commencement. In spite of public opinion, and with extremely limited and precarious resources, it seemed to have been sustained

by the influence of super-human power. It has certainly, said Mr. S. attained a point of success, which it was not expected to have reached so soon, and there was no reason to think that its prosperity was to be checked. Its final success must depend on the perseverance of its patrons, and surely all will admit that to abandon the experiment at the present favorable point of its progress, would be to trifle with the demonstrations of the safest and most instructive of all teachers—experience.

If, said Mr. S. its prosperity shall be continued, the debt which, not only our own country, but the civilized world owes to Africa, may be paid. Who can foresee in what results your efforts may end? They are not for us to know, and it is not for man to set the limits of those blessings which may flow in upon that benighted and afflicted country, from the establishment there of an educated and Christian State. We may hope, however, without presumption, that these blessings may not only be perpetuated to those whom we may colonize there, but shall extend and expand their beneficent and resistless influence, till whole nations of the human family shall be gathered within the pale of civilization and christianity.

All the preceding resolutions were adopted with great unanimity.

It was then

Resolved. That the fourth article of the Constitution of the Society, be so altered, that the time fixed for the annual meeting of the Society, shall be the third Monday of January.

After the President had retired, on motion by Gen. C. F. MERCER, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the President of the Society, for the dignified and able manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. RYLAND, of this city, was elected a member of the Board of Managers, in the place of Dr. RANDALL. The other officers remain the same as in the last year.



We have long desired to see State Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the Parent Institution, established throughout the Union, and organized on such a plan, as to secure the greatest possible results. We have regarded the object of our Society as truly NATIONAL, and demanding for its full accomplishment, the energies and resources of the nation. Eleven State Societies have been already established. The following plan for a GENERAL ORGANIZED SYSTEM, was recently submitted to the Board of Mana-

gers, by the Rev. Isaac Orr, General Agent of the Society, and after due consideration, was unanimously adopted; and is now earnestly recommended to the attention of all the friends of our cause. Why may not this system be put into actual and vigorous operation in the course of the present year? Is there any thing which more imperiously claims the thoughts and efforts of every humane, patriotic, or religious mind?

Plan for the establishment of State Colonization Societies, with Subordinate Associations throughout the Union.

1. That the State Societies be direct Auxiliaries to the General Society, and that it be recommended that each State Society should, by its constitution, determine to see that a Society, auxiliary to itself shall be formed, and kept in efficient activity, in each county in the state, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the State Society. The reasons for this latter provision, are, that the members of the State Society, being on the ground, and coming indeed from all parts of the State, can best discern, and seize upon the various facilities, which will enable them to form County Societies most readily; that they can, on the same account, do much without incurring the expense of employing an agent; and that if an agent must be employed, they have the best means of selecting one that is suitable, who being on the ground can perform the duties of his office without incurring the travelling expenses necessary to be incurred by an agent of the General Society.

2. That it be recommended to each County Society, to see that Societies auxiliary to itself be formed and kept active in every town or district in the County, from each of which a delegate shall be a manager of the County Society. The reasons for this are the same as in the preceding article.

3. That the annual meetings of the Town and District Societies, be in regular order, with regard to places, and in immediate succession; that as far as practicable, the same order and succession be observed with regard to the meetings of the various State Societies, to the end, that an agent of the General Society may attend them all in succession, as far as practicable; and that the meetings of the State Societies immediately precede the annual meeting of the General Society.

4. That the monies of the Town and District Societies, be

generally collected directly before their annual meetings; that they be transferred to the County Societies, by their Delegates to the meeting of that Society; that the monies of the County Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, to the State Society; and that the monies of the various State Societies, be collected and transferred in the same manner, as far as practicable, to the General Society.

The object of this article, is to save expense and embarrassment, in the collection of monies for the General Society.

5. That the various Societies make it the object of their most strenuous efforts, to collect funds sufficient to convey immediately to the Colony of Liberia, every coloured person of suitable age, and suitable qualifications, that is willing to go; that, with the attainment of this object, they will be satisfied; and that they combine and increase their efforts, until this object is fully accomplished.

6. That inasmuch as it must be deemed a leading object of this Society, to diffuse information, and exert an influence, by means of the press, it be earnestly recommended to the various Societies, to circulate as much as possible, the different publications of the Society, to obtain subscriptions for the Repository; to collect and transmit the payments for that work, with the contributions to the funds of the Society; and for compensation and encouragement in this undertaking, which may be performed almost without trouble by the collectors of the Town and District Societies, they are authorized by the Agent and Publisher (Mr. James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.) of the Repository, to retain twelve and a half per cent. on all payments for that work collected.

The reasons, in brief, in favour of the whole system now recommended, are, that it contains in itself, the principles of its own life, and its own activity; that on this account, it avoids the expense and trouble of an extraneous influence; that it will be relieved of the various irregularities and embarrassments unavoidable by any other system less general in its character; and that as a ground of safe dependence for the Society, it will procure an income of much greater amount, and greater uniformity.

African Mission School.

[FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.]

On the establishment of an African Mission School in the city of Hartford, it was hoped that a lively interest would be taken in it, by the patrons and friends of the American Colonization Society, in the more Southern States; where we were led to believe, there were many young men of colour, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, to become qualified for usefulness in the Colony. It was hoped, that pains would be taken, to look out suitable pupils for the school, and put them in the way of joining it. The Executive Committee confess, that they have hitherto been disappointed in their expectations from that quarter; and notwithstanding their exertions to spread intelligence, it is feared that very few of the children of Africa, are yet acquainted with the existence of a free school for their benefit. You will do the Institution a favour, by inserting in the Repository, the following notice of the African Mission School, established in this place.

Its object is, to prepare young men of religious character and habits, to serve in the Colony in Africa, in the capacity of Missionaries, Catechists or Schoolmasters. On leaving the school, they are to be placed under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Domestic and Foreign Church Missionary Society, to be employed by them in the sphere, in which they may be judged best fitted to labour.—They must be at least 18 years of age—be able to read and write; and have acquired some knowledge of the rules of common arithmetic. They must also produce to the Executive Committee, satisfactory testimonials of their exemplary moral and religious character, and of their possessing such intellectual endowments, as will, in all probability, render them useful in some one of the above-mentioned capacities.—Such pupils will be received into the School, and be supported and educated, *free of expense*, until they are judged qualified to proceed to their destination in the Colony. A competent instructor has been appointed, and the school is in actual operation with a few pupils.

The clergy, and others interested in the welfare of our infant

colony, are earnestly desired, to give all possible publicity to the intelligence relative to the school, among the people of colour. It is particularly requested, that they will see and converse with promising young men of African descent, and induce them to apply for admission, if they appear to be qualified for the situation; and especially, if they sustain a character for devoted piety, missionary zeal, and competent talents.—Letters of application, testimonials, &c. may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. N. S. Wheaton, Hartford, Conn.—Donations to the Society, may be remitted to the Treasurer, Cyprian Nichols, Esq. of the same place.

Hartford, Feb. 25th, 1829.



Candid Acknowledgment of Error.

The Editor of Freedom's Journal, Mr. Ruswurm, (a very respectable, and well educated coloured man in New York,) who has for several years, been decidedly and actively opposed to the Colonization Society, in his paper of the 14th February, candidly and honourably confesses that his opinions in regard to our Institution, have become entirely changed. The following is his statement.

“As our former sentiments have always been in direct opposition to the plan of colonizing us on the coast of Africa, perhaps so favourable an opportunity may not occur, for us to inform our readers, in an open and candid manner, that our views are materially altered. We have always said, that when convinced of our error, we should hasten to acknowledge it. *That period has now arrived.* The change which has taken place, has not been the hasty conclusion of a moment: we have pondered much on this interesting subject, and read every article within our reach, both for and against the Society, and we come on, from the examination, a decided supporter of the American Colonization Society.

We know, that in making this avowal, we advance doctrines in opposition to the majority of our readers, to many of whom we are personally known, and for whose opinions we still entertain great respect; but how unpopular soever they may be, we

know they are conscientious ones—formed from no sordid motives; but having for their basis, the good of our brethren.

We have carefully examined the different plans now in operation for our benefit, and none, we believe, can reach half so efficiently, the mass, as the plan of colonization on the coast of Africa: for, if we take a second look into any or all of them, we find them limited to a single city or state. We consider it mere waste of words to talk of ever enjoying citizenship in this country; it is utterly impossible in the nature of things; all, therefore, who pant for this, must cast their eyes elsewhere.

The interesting query now arises, where shall we find this desirable spot? If we look to Europe, we find that quarter already overburdened with a starving population; if to Asia, its distance is an insuperable barrier, were all other circumstances favourable. Where, then, shall we look so naturally, as to Africa? In preferring Liberia, we wish not to deprive any of the right of choice between it and Hayti; as it is not our design to say ought against Hayti or the able ruler at its head; but it is a fact well known to all, that our people have strong objections against emigrating to that country, arising, in many cases, from the unfavourable reports of those who have returned. Sensible of the fact, then, of the unwillingness of our people to emigrate to Hayti, we feel it our duty, to offer to their consideration, our present sentiments concerning African Colonization, and perhaps, what we may be able to offer hereafter, may be the means of enlightening some, whom it was our misfortune to have misled by our former opinions."

Plan to raise Funds for purchasing a Ship for the Society.

The Board of Managers have received a communication from a very active and judicious friend, to which they earnestly invite public attention. This friend writes, "a few days ago, when in Cincinnati, Ohio, I left a subscription paper, of which the following is a copy."

"Proposals to raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars within 12 months, from Jan. 1st, 1829, to be given to the American Colonization Society, for the purchase of a vessel to belong to the Society.

“Whereas the benevolent designs of the American Colonization Society, have required appropriations of their funds to a large amount, for the charter of vessels to transport emigrants to Liberia, and whereas their limited resources have not enabled the Society to afford the means of transportation to numbers, who are anxious to settle in Liberia; we, the undersigned, do agree to pay to the Society, or assume the responsibility of collecting, for the purpose of enabling the Society to procure a vessel, worth \$20,000, the amount of \$50 each, upon condition that 400 subscribers shall pledge themselves to raise each, the like sum; the money to be paid to the Treasurer of the nearest auxiliary, or to the Parent Society, upon their annunciation that the subscription of \$20,000 has been completed.”

The following gentlemen have given in their names as subscribers on this scheme.

HERBERT C. THOMSON, *New York.*

JOHN M. NELSON, *New York.*

ANDREW BARRY, *Hillsborough, Highland Co. Ohio.*

DR. ISAAC TELFAIR, *do.* *do.* *do.*

BENJAMIN HARRIS, *do.* *do.* *do.*

COL. EDWARD COLSTON, *Berkely Co. Virginia.*

HENRY MILLER, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

The Managers have heretofore expressed their opinion, that the possession of a ship, by the Society, would greatly facilitate its operations, and increase their beneficial results. They earnestly invited the attention of their friends to this subject, in their Eleventh Report, and the experience of another year, has still more deeply impressed their minds with the importance of the object. They solicit the aid of all who wish success to their enterprise, to the plan which is now submitted. They feel under special obligations to the gentleman who has suggested it, and who has placed his own name at the head of the subscription. Shall not this plan as well as that of Mr. Smith, be carried into complete effect during the present year?

Good Devised.

The Rev. G. W. Campbell, an Agent of the Society, in the State of New York, has submitted the following plan to the consideration of the Board of Managers, and expressed the opinion, that it may be attended with great advantages. The Managers approve it, and wish it success. Every plan, indeed, which may serve to augment the resources of the Society, should in

their view, be immediately adopted. The annual income of our Institution, must be increased tenfold, if we would realise the benefits which have been cherished as objects of hope at least, by its earliest and most constant advocates. The plan now offered to public attention, is the following:

"1st. A transportation shall be \$30, payable down, at the end of 5 or 10 years; the time to be designated on subscribing.

2nd. One engaging a transportation, may, when the sum is paid, designate the beneficiary of his charity, or name a friend who shall designate for him.

3rd. An individual engaging a transportation, as soon as he has paid a tenth of his subscription, shall receive gratuitously, the African Repository for one year, and when the whole sum is paid, shall be a life member of the Society.

4th. The payments on the transportation, shall be a sum not less than three dollars."

About twenty subscriptions have, we are informed, been obtained on the plan here proposed.

The great Object advanced.

We have the pleasure to announce *six* subscriptions on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. since the publication of our last number.

Mrs. M. H. CARRINGTON,	} \$100 annually by equal contributions.
Mrs. ANN FONTAINE,	
P. S. CARRINGTON,	
WM. A. CARRINGTON,	
Gen. EDWARD CARRINGTON,	
A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.	
Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, Dedham, Mass.	
A friend in Virginia.	
ARTHUR TAPPAN, New York.	

Error Corrected.

We learn that a statement is circulating through the papers, that the whole amount of funds required for the ransom of the Family of Abduhl Rahhahman, the Moorish Prince, has been obtained. This is a mistake; somewhat less than half the sum only has been raised. The whole amount demanded, is little if any, short of \$10,000, for the entire Family; whereas, only about \$4,000 have been contributed for their redemption. We have seen other evidences than this, that many persons, in regard to our Society at least, have been indebted to their "imagination for their facts!"

Departure of the Ship Harriet.

The Ship Harriet, Capt. Johnson, left Hampton Roads on the 9th instant, with 160 emigrants, for the Colony of Liberia. We are happy to say, that a more select and respectable company has not at any time embarked for the African Colony. Of this number, 18 were from Norfolk, 67 from Richmond, and 19 from Petersburg, Virginia.

Between 40 and 50 of this number, were slaves liberated by less than half a dozen individuals, for the special purpose of being transferred to the privileges of the Liberian Colony. Fifteen of these, very promising subjects for colonization, were emancipated by Miss Margaret Mercer, near Annapolis, Maryland, and 18 by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Brunswick County, Virginia. Six were lately the property of Edward Colston, Esq. of Virginia. Several others had just received freedom from their benevolent proprietors. Many of those who had long been free, had acquired considerable property, and all who embarked, took with them a very liberal supply of provisions, household furniture, tools, and agricultural implements, and articles for trade. Most of these emigrants were in the vigour of life, highly recommended for their correct morals, and industrious habits; and a large proportion distinguished among their class for intelligence, influence, and piety. Abduhl Rahhahman, the unfortunate Moorish Prince, with his wife, took passage in the Harriet.

Before the departure of the Harriet, the Rev. Joseph Turner was ordained to the work of the ministry, by a Presbytery of the Church, of which he had long been an exemplary member, and a useful preacher.

The Rev. David Payne, a highly respected preacher in the Methodist Church, also embarked in this vessel.



Intelligence from the Colony.

News has arrived from the Colony, by the way of Bristol, England, which is of a melancholy character. It is stated in a British paper, that on the 18th of November, the Colonial Magazine was exploded, and that the Rev. Lott Cary and nine other persons were killed. We have no confirmation of this account, yet we much fear that something of the kind has occurred.

Serious Considerations.

We would offer to Heaven our most devout thanksgivings, that we are permitted to bring to a close, the fourth volume of our Journal. Though in a review of the year which has just elapsed, we find occasion for sad and mournful thoughts, we also discern much to encourage and urge us onward with increased industry and effort, towards the completion of the arduous work so auspiciously commenced, and which so well merits, not only the richest contributions of individual enterprise, but of state and national means. On this occasion, we beg leave, earnestly to invite the attention of all our friends to some subjects which appear to us to claim their immediate and most serious reflections.

It is unquestionable, that the great experiment of founding a Colony on the African Coast has been fairly tried, and found successful. The entire practicableness of the scheme of the Society being then ascertained, the object now is, to *reduce to a reality*, the immense benefits which are promised by this scheme, both to this country and Africa. The earliest friends of our Institution have indulged the expectation, that nothing more was requisite to secure general and liberal patronage to their plan, than a demonstration of its feasibility; and the question is, shall this expectation be disappointed? Will those who constantly professed themselves ready to lend their aid to this plan, the moment they might be convinced that it could be effected, prove their professions to have been insincere, when they can no longer plead incredulity as an excuse for inaction? Or will those who have evinced zeal and energy during the progress of this experiment, at first doubtful, prove cold and heartless, when it is no longer possible to deny that the work can be done, and that its utility would be great beyond conception? Shall efforts to secure our object become less, because we perceive that this object may certainly be obtained, and that it will amply reward exertion?

But the results at which we aim, can only be realized, by far more liberal contributions to the Society than have ever yet been received, and its consequent, more vigorous and extensive operations. And for these enlarged exertions, the African Colony

is now prepared. Every successive year hereafter, will it be ready for the reception of a larger number of emigrants than in the preceding one, and of course, the Society should advance with accumulating resources and energy. Let it never be forgotten, however, that the work in which we are engaged, demands the powers of the nation, and that without them, its completion is not to be expected. Our endeavour, then, should be to send abroad an influence in its favour throughout the Union, and secure to it the approbation and support of the whole country.

For this end, no plan suggests itself as likely to be more effective than that (submitted in the present number) for the organization of a State Colonization Society, with subordinate associations, in each of the United States. We hope that it will be adopted, and that our friends in those States where such Societies do not exist, will without delay, combine their efforts to establish them. Such a system as we have ventured to recommend, cannot fail to bring the great objects of the Society, constantly and universally before the American people, and render them generally, matters of conversation and reflection. A disposition to promote these objects, will be thus produced, and the streams of public charity will, through the several county societies as their appropriate channels, flow into the State Societies, and thence to the Parent Institution.

May we not confidently rely upon collections in the numerous churches in our land, on the 4th of July, for more liberal aid than has yet been granted? For such aid we must look principally to the influence of the clergy; and surely this influence cannot on such an occasion, be better exerted, than in turning the gratitude and joy, which warm all hearts, to the account of charity—charity towards those, who on the chosen soil of freedom, are, and must be, strangers to its blessings.

All, we hope, will feel, that without vastly increased funds, the cause of the American Colonization Society, if it can advance at all, cannot prosper. To give it the triumph which it merits, this NATION must be aroused to exertions, compared to which, what has yet been done, is not worthy to be mentioned. And these exertions must soon be made, or they will be forever *too late*. Solemnly and urgently, as by a voice from Heaven, are

all the people of this Union called upon, to come forward instantly, and with their might to the great but glorious work, in which the Colonization Society, with entire devotion, but inadequate resources, has been permitted to engage.

Contributions

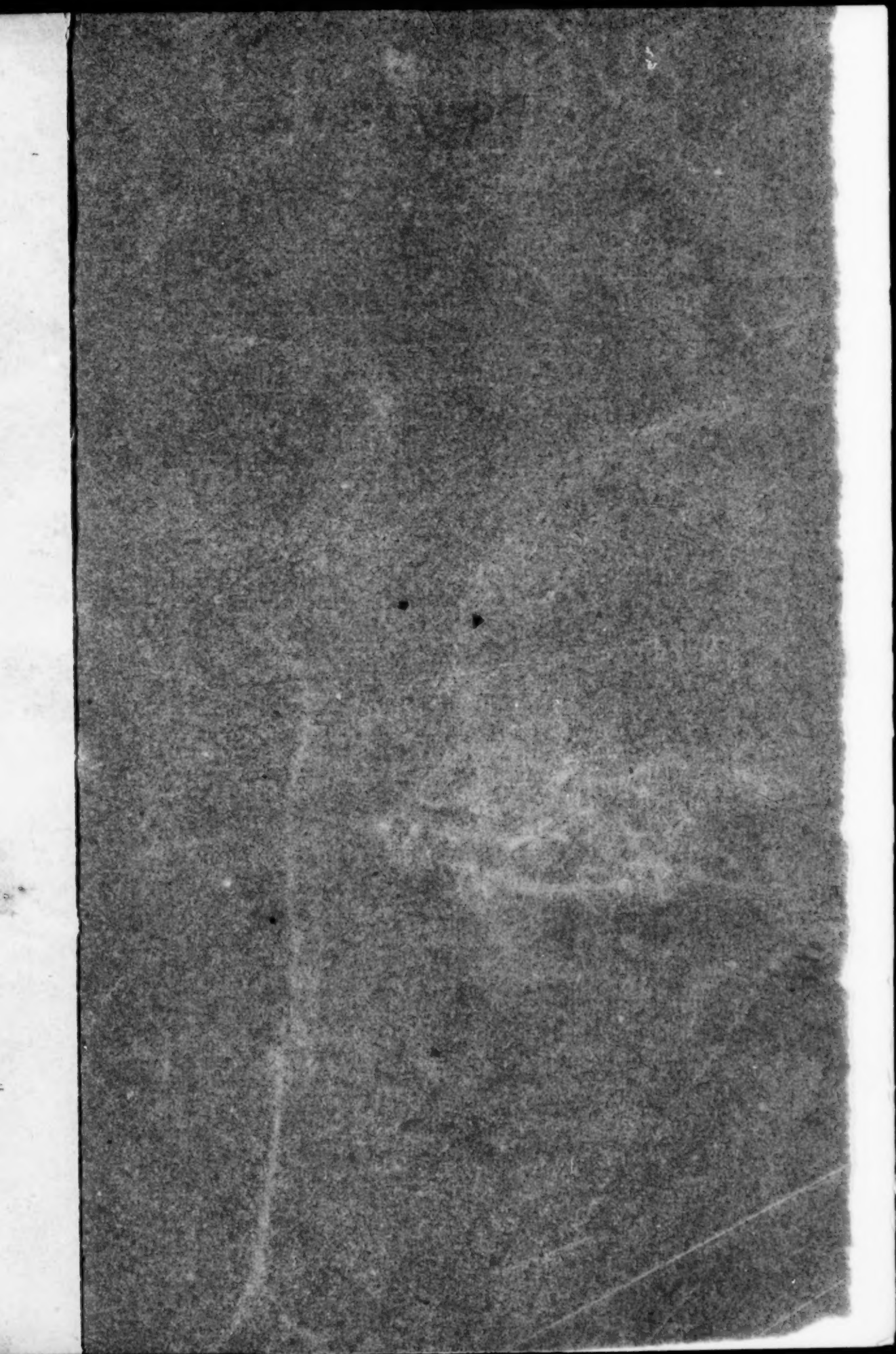
To the Am. Col. Society, from the 21st Jan. to the 5th March, 1829—inclusive.

A Lady in Exeter Parish, Lebanon, Con.	\$ 5	
The Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge, N. Y.	5	
The Wells' Valley (Cherokee Nation,) African Benevolent Society, by Rev. William Chamberlain,	10	
Collections by Obed Waite, Esq. of Winchester, Va. as follows:		
James Little, on his subscription,	\$10	
Coll'n. in Pres. Ch. Winchester, 6th July last,	5	
Obed Waite, himself,	10	25
Collections by Grove Wright, Esq. of New York, as follows:		
From the Rev. Mr. Bradford's Church, at Sheffield, Massachusetts,	\$ 7 81	
From the Ladies' Freewill Society, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts,	6	
From the Reformed Association in Orange County, New York,	3 75	
From the Presbyterian Church at Catskill, N. York,	14	
From the Church at Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y.	3 50	
From the Rev. Mr. Shaw, South Hartford, Conn. .	3 20	
From a Lady in this city,	20	
From the Church at Malborough, Ulster Co. N. Y.	6	
From the Rev. Doctor Lewis, Greenwich, Conn. by the hand of Zach. Lewis, Esq.	20	
From Mr. Griffith Rogan of Kingsport, Tenn.	2 50	
From Mr. W. C. Redfield,	10	96 76
Collection by the Congregation at the Chapel, Frederick County, Va. per Rev. William Meade,	10	
Collections in Granville, New York, per Rev. J. Whiton,	30	
Collections by A. R. Plumley, Esq.	113 12	
Collection by Governor Coles, of Illinois:		
Edward Coles and J. M. Robinson, each \$20	\$40	
N. Edwards, J. Tillson, and W. Kitchell, each \$10 .	30	
J. Conway, W. B. Archer, T. Mather, J. Black, J. Reynolds, T. Guard, W. L. D. Ewing, J. Harlin, S. Wiggins, and J. Douglass, each \$5 ...	50	
H. M. Gilham, S. H. Kimmel, J. Turney and A. W. Cavarley, each \$3	12	
C. Ives, S. B. Shelledy, P. Cartwright, E. C. Berry, J. B. Campbell, T. Ford, J. T. Lusk, J. Atwater, W. P. McKee, J. Mason & B. F. Edwards, each \$2	22	
J. Allen, M. Lemen, C. Mundy, R. J. Hamilton, A. Miller, G. Flagg, R. Matheny, J. Adams, R. Tillson, E. Baker, R. H. Peebles, J. T. B. Stapp, C. B. Berry, J. D. Gorin, each \$1	14	168
Collections by Rev. J. Rea, at Cadiz, Ohio, per Hon. J. C. Wright,	14	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$476 88
Joint Contribution of a few Gentlemen, living near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va. (a subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.)	100	
A Friend to the cause in Amherst, Mass.	3	
Rev. S. M. Worcester, of do.	5	
Collections by Rev. J. J. Roberts:		
Rev. Mr. Daniel Baker, Savannah, Ga. . .	\$5	
Mr. R. Campbell, . . .	20	
Mr. Joseph Cumming, . . .	8	
Mr. S. H. Fay, . . .	3	
Mr. Geo. W. Coe, . . .	5	
Mr. Moses Cleland, . . .	5	
Mr. G. B. Cumming, . . .	10	
Mr. Homes Tupper, . . .	5	
Rev. Mr. W. O. Wyer, . . .	2	
Mr. C. McIntire, Charleston, S. C. . . .	20	
Mr. Thomas Flemming, . . .	10	
A Friend, . . .	5	
Two Friends, . . .	2	
Mr. W. Riley, . . .	1	
For the Repository, . . .	34	133 76
Auxiliary Society at Zanesville and Putnam, Ohio, per Hon. Mr. Beecher, . . .	35	
Auxiliary Society of Georgetown, D. C. per F. T. Sewall, Esq.	52	
Auxiliary Society of Green Castle, Pa. per M. L. Fullerton, Esq.	30	
Auxiliary Society of Wheeling, Va. per Isaac Leffler, Esq. . . .	84	
Auxiliary Society of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Va. from John Spotts, Esq. Treasurer, per Hon. S. Maxwell, . . .	5	
Auxiliary Society of Chester County, Pa. per David Townsend, Esq. Treasurer, . . .	202 26	
Auxiliary Society of Amherst Court House, per Samuel R. Davis, Esq. Treasurer, . . .	10	
Auxiliary Society of Lexington and Fayette, Ky. per J. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, . . .	100	
Auxiliary Society of Versailles, Kentucky, . . .	61	
Auxiliary Society of the Ladies in Georgetown, per Mrs. Southern, Treasurer, . . .	29 17	
Repository from sundries, . . .	14	
From Auxiliary Society of Petersburg, Va. . . .	443 38	
Rev. Howard Malcom, of Boston, . . .	5	
Peter Force, refunded by him, for overpayment for printing, . .	100	
A Friend in Fredericksburg: (a Lady and a distinguished patroness of the Society, who declines, from motives of delicacy, from having her name made known to the public,) . . .	200	
Dr. T. B. Anderson, per Mrs. L. L. Minor, of Fredericksburg, . .	5	
Rev. W. Hooper, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, . . .	3	
Francis Durlavy, Esq. Warren Co. Ohio, per Hon. John Woods, . .	5	
Hon. John Locke, of Mass. his annual subscription, . . .	1	
Rev. N. Patterson, . . .	30	
		<u>\$2,133 43</u>

Erratum.

The first page of this No. should have been dated *February* 1829, instead of "*March* 1829."



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COUNTED P

Postscript.

SINCE our number has been in press, despatches have reached us from Liberia. The intelligence is generally gratifying, though we are pained to say that the account of the death of Rev. Lott Carey, is confirmed. Particulars will appear in our next number.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.

Resolved, That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

Resolved, That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

Resolved. That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

Resolved. That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository."

Notice.

An early No. of the next volume of the Repository will be embellished with a beautiful portrait of J. Ashmun, Esq. late Colonial Agent in Liberia. It is also intended in the same volume, or at the commencement of the next, to give a Map of Liberia and the adjacent countries.

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